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Cesare Lombroso's three-volume work, "The Criminal Man," by his daughter, Gina Lombroso Ferrero, who was the collaborator of her father in all his work. This volume is not a translation of excerpts, but an original interpretation. The introduction was written by Prof. Lombroso and was the last literary work performed by this gifted student and author.

Mrs. Ferrero in her interpretation follows the general outline of her father's treatment of the subject. The born criminal is an atavistic being, "a relic of a vanished race," who reproduces the traits of lower animals and savages in the midst of civilization. The insane criminal is simply the mentally defective whose conduct, unregulated by moral choice or incentive, becomes dangerous or anti-social. In both these groups criminality is the normal conduct of the abnormal man. The criminaloid class, which was differentiated later by Enrico Ferri into the criminal by occasion and passion, is the product of environment rather than heredity.

Some new material is added in the second portion of the book dealing with crime, its origin, cause and cure. The following is an admirable summary of modern penological science.

"The modern school aims at preventing the formation of criminals, not punishing them, or failing prevention, at effecting their cure; and failing cure, at segregating such hopeless cases for life in suitable institutes, which shall protect society better than the present system of imprisonment, but be entirely free from the infamy attaching to the prison."

A brief survey of American institutions visited by the author indicates how the people of the United States are attempting to utilize in practice the principles of scientific penology. It is perhaps unfortunate that this survey did not include more of our representative institutions.

After a chapter on methods of measuring criminals and another on practical results in the use of anthropometry in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused the book concludes with a valuable appendix in which are given brief analytical reviews of the complete works of Lombroso.

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**Fitch, John A.** *The Steel Workers.* Pp. xiii, 380. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

**Byington, Margaret F.** *Homestead, the Household of a Mill Town.* Pp. xv, 292. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

The two latest volumes in the Survey Series deals with different phases of the same topic, the life of the steel worker,—“The Steel Workers” covering the working life, and “Homestead” covering the domestic life of the men who are making Pittsburgh wealthy and famous. Most of the material in both volumes has already been published in the Pittsburgh Survey (1909). Numerous pictures, some additional statistical tables, and a considerable increase in the amount of letter press would hardly seem to justify the publication of two such bulky volumes as those now under review. The

reader of the Pittsburgh Survey leaves these two books with a feeling of regret that they should have failed so signally to increase the sum total of knowledge which was contained in the original Pittsburgh Survey.

"The Steel Workers" analyzes intensively the work of steel making, the struggle which has been waged during the past three decades between the unions and the employers, the working conditions which have prevailed since the overthrow of trade unions in the great strike of 1892, and the spirit of the mill towns as reflected in their citizenship. The discussions are thorough and incisive, as the author shows a remarkable grasp of the subject of steel making as well as of the lives of men. The appendices combine a large amount of material valuable to the student of unions and strikes.

In "Homestead" the author has stated in detail the wages of ninety workingmen's families, discussing rent, food, and the various other expenditures, and showing their relation to wages and the cost of living. The whole study is divided on a nationality basis, the first half being devoted to the English-speaking households, and the second half to the households of the Slavs. In this volume again the appendices contain some valuable material for the statistician or the social worker interested in the collection of cost of living statistics.

The material originally appearing in the Pittsburgh Survey was of the highest quality, and representing, as it did, the most far-reaching and thorough investigation ever made into the work and lives of an American community, it aroused nation-wide interest. Both the social workers and the general public will feel a keen regret that four years have elapsed between the collection of this data and its final publication in book form. Social facts to be of value must be used when collected since they depreciate with alarming rapidity.

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**Fite, W.** *Individualism*. Pp. xix, 301. Price, \$1.80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The Sociologists have insisted all along that social order is remarkable and needs explaining. They have declared that the ingenuity of the great thinkers of every age has been given to working out the philosophies, dogmas, codes, standards, ideals, and institutions, by which is achieved such imperfect social harmony as we see. But for fifteen years the psychologists like James, Dewey, Royce, and Baldwin have made the sociologists, with their study of punishments and laws and magistracies and other restraining institutions, look rather ridiculous. According to them, the altruistic and disinterested is so much a part of human nature that social order is in no need of explaining. Social control is superfluous, for harmony comes about of itself. Now comes Professor Fite in a virile, close-reasoned, pungent book, and shows that the individual remains everlastingly distinct, and evinces no tendency to sink his life in that of others or of the group.